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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Naval Center in Ustka/School of Navy Specialists in Ustka,
Recruit Training in Ustka/Further Specialization and Sea
Duty/Shore Leaves/Summer Campaigns/Building Battalion in Gdansk/
Miscellaneous Information about the Polish Navy

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1. The following information dates from

Location

2. "Kadra Marynarki Wojennej i Szkola Specjalistow Morskich (SSM) is located in the old German barracks of the Herman Goering Armored Division, situated 5 km west of Ustka. It is connected with the town by a good highway and a railway sideline. A second highway leads from the Center southwards to Duninowo. The Center is a 'town in itself'. The buildings are in good condition, well constructed, modern, and comparatively clean. They are well-provided with sanitary installations which are all in working order. The Center lies in a wooded terrain; the ground is sandy, in some places a little boggy.

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3. "Entering the Center by way of the Ustka road, one meets a level crossing and beyond it a guardhouse (No. 1) /this and following numbers correspond to those on sketch of the Naval Center at Ustka [redacted] and available at the CIA Map Library/ in a small house which serves also as a detention barracks. Further to the left, there is a building (No. 4), the purpose of which [redacted] a building battalion was working on its construction. Still further to the left, there is a square (No. 3) at the far end of which stands the Headquarters building (No. 2). From the middle of that building a tower sticks up, in which the radio station is installed.

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4. "Continuing by the same road, one observes the following at the left: companies' quarters (No. 8), a building of the Naval NCOs School (No. 16) and another building of companies' quarters (No. 8). The NCOs school stands a little farther back from the road forming a small square.

5. "Beyond the second building of companies' quarters, (No. 8) there is a boiler house (No. 28) which provides central heating for the Center. I do not remember very well how the companies were distributed. I remember that Company No. 11 was accommodated in the building nearer the gate (No. 8).

6. "On the right side of the same road, starting again from the gate and guard-house, at a good distance from the road is the Informacja building. This is the Naval Counter-Intelligence of which the Navy personnel is as much afraid as the civilians are of the UB. Characteristically, the Informacja offices are always located somewhere in a discreet background.

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7. "Continuing on the right are the garages and repair workshops for motor vehicles (No. 6), and farther on, two-story buildings used as companies' quarters (No. 7 and 8). [redacted] Company No. IV which had its quarters in No. 7 building and the nearest No. 8 building. The following buildings (No. 9, 10 and 11) surround a large square (No. 26) 500 x 600 meters in size which is called 'Plac Alarmowy'. In this square, roll calls of the entire School and of companies take place as well as celebrations, parades, etc. Four buildings (No. 10) are used as more quarters for companies and as SSN lecture halls. In the building (No. 9) surrounded by a pretty and well-kept garden, the School of Radio-telegraphists is located. In a large, long building (No. 11) there are kitchens, dining rooms and the camp cinema.

8. "To the north of the square (No. 26), lie more quarters of companies and SSN (No. 13) and the WCH or military shop canteen (No. 12). Further north, two buildings (No. 14) accommodate family quarters of officers and regular NCOs. There are some villas scattered in the wood (No. 15) which stretches down to the seashore where higher officers of the SSN and Navy Cadre live. [redacted]

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9. "Turning from the square towards the north along the kitchen and dining hall building (No. 11) one observes at the left a long building in which there are laundries, baths, and in the northern end -- the infirmary (No. 22). Proceeding farther in northwestern direction by road, one walks between rows of wooden barracks which serve various purposes (No. 25). In the southern end of the first barracks on the right is the officers' mess. After passing these barracks, one turns west and, at some distance, arrives at another level crossing and guardhouse No. 2 (No. 27). Farther west, behind a barbed wire enclosure, lie shooting ranges, and farther still - coastal sands and terrains on which mines were laid and a system of alarm wiring installed.

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10. "Returning once more to the main road leading from the entrance gate, at the point where it passes between the buildings (No. 8) and (No. 10) and crosses another road leading to the north, one finds at the right a row of buildings (No. 23). They serve as quarters for families of officers attached to the SSM and Cadre. The buildings lie in a wooded terrain.
11. "Continuing along the same road which crosses another road leading northwards, one finds on the right four rather large buildings (No. 24) occupied by Soviet officers and men. The officers have their families with them. In these buildings, the Soviet unit operates its own radar installation and radio station.
12. "Some 300 m from that point there is another level crossing and guardhouse No. 3 (No. 21), after which one comes to a triple row of barbed wire. In this enclosure military food stores, arms and ammunition dumps are situated. These are low barracks hidden in the woods, connected with a network of paths. Further westwards in this prohibited area, some constructions were allegedly going on, but I cannot describe them. According to rumors, they were bunkers.
13. "Starting once more from the crossroads between the buildings (No. 8), (No. 11) and (No. 22), and going in a southern direction, at the right-hand side one observes tank sheds (No. 19) with a long, narrow space in between (No. 20). [REDACTED] some tanks of Soviet production but cannot describe the type.
14. "Beyond the tank sheds the road turns westwards and runs parallel to the railway line from Ustka, coal stores (No. 18) and the loading platform (No. 17). Afterwards the road turns toward Duninowo.
15. "South of the Center, beyond the woods, lie the training grounds and polygon. These grounds extend to two small lakes which are located southwest of the Center.

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[Available at the CIA Map Library is a sketch map as of [REDACTED] showing the layout of the Szkola Specjalistow Morskich (School of Navy Specialists in Ustka) [REDACTED]. It is drawn to a scale of approximately 1:300 m. This scale does not apply to the buildings. The following legend applies: *

"LEGEND:

1. Guardhouse No. 1 and detention barrack
2. Headquarters with radio station tower
3. Square before the Hq
4. Building under construction at the end of 1952
5. Counter-intelligence (Informacja) building
6. Garages and motorcar repair workshops
7. and 8. Buildings of Company No. 4 and other Companies
9. School for Radiotelegraphists
10. Buildings of Companies and School of Navy Specialists
11. Kitchens, dining rooms and cinema
12. WCH - military shop-canteen
13. Companies and School of Navy Specialists
14. Officers' family quarters
15. Villas for higher officers
16. NCOs school
17. Loading platform

* - To borrow map call code 143, ext. 2596. Map call number -VF75533-1

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- 18. Coal stores
- 19. Tank sheds
- 20. Square between the tank sheds
- 21. Guardhouse No. 3
- 22. Laundries, baths, infirmary
- 23. Officers' family quarters
- 24. Buildings of Soviet personnel, Radar and radio station
- 25. Wooden barracks for companies and School of Navy Specialists
- 26. Central roll-call square
- 27. Guardhouse No. 2
- 28. Boilers
- 29. Officers' mess.

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Also available at the CIA Map Library is a sketch of the Port of Ustka and drawn to a scale of 1:100 meters. The information on the map is dated [REDACTED]. The following legend applies: *

LEGEND:

- 1. Lifeboat
- 2. Lighthouse
- 3. Port pilots' post
- 4. Harbor master office and WOP
- 5. Large villa, former name Westphal
- 6. Place where Iskra berthed
- 7. Landing stage for coastal tourist boat Barbara
- 8. Coal harbor
- 9. Coal basin
- 10. Bunkers (prohibited area)
- 11. Ferry
- 12. (a) Fishing boats' repair yard
(b) Marine post, probably in southern part of the area
- 13. Fishing harbor & basin
- 14. Railway bridge
- 15. Road bridge over Slupsk River.

Recruits Training in Ustka

16. The normal schedule of recruits' day in the Naval Center in Ustka was as follows:

- 6 a.m. - a siren sounded to wake up the soldiers. Then they had one hour to wash (with cold water), make up beds and tidy the dormitories and corridors.
- 7 a.m. - breakfast consisting of black coffee without sugar, bread and groats (usually peeled barley). From the building of the Fourth Company the recruits had about 600 m to go to the canteen; they had to sing while marching.
- 7:40 a.m. - the companies had the 'Prasowka', i.e. reading of extracts from daily papers indicated by the political officer.
- 8 a.m. - the whole camp had roll call on the largest square (Plac Alarmowy). Afterwards companies went for general drill training in the training grounds. The training almost always took place in the camp's polygon beyond the wood, in the southern part of the center. Afterwards, training with weapons took place on the shooting range in the northwest corner of the Center.

* To borrow map map call code 143, ext. 2596. Map call number VF75533-2.

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11:30 a.m. - the soldiers, very hungry and very tired, returned from training.
12 noon - lunch: first, soup, afterwards meat or groats, potatoes and black coffee. The time allowed for meals was very short. Whoever was unable to finish in time, packed the rest of the meal into his pocket and ran to join his company.

1 p.m. - training in the polygon or in companies. The soldiers were also taught to sing. [REDACTED] remembered two Soviet songs in Polish translation: 'Ziemia Spadla Na Cialo', and 'Flynde Oka Jak Wisla Szeroka'.

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5 p.m. - return from training, cleaning of company quarters.

6 p.m. - supper: groats, bread, coffee.

7 p.m. - political occupations, lectures about the Soviet Union and 'social problems' etc. Sometimes - public reading of books. The soldiers were so tired that they slept with their eyes open. These political occupations took six hours every week.

8-9 p.m. - one hour of duty, during which most of the soldiers simply rested.

9-10 p.m. - tidying up of the premises.

10 p.m. - evening roll call in the corridors, and--to bed.

Division of the Naval School for Recruits

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17. "The School was divided into three battalions; the 1st battalion was commanded by Captain [FNU] Abramowicz. [REDACTED] names of the other commanders. In autumn of [REDACTED] there were 14 companies. Deputy commanders of the companies were political officers. The Commander of the entire school in Ustka was Lieut. Commander [FNU] [REDACTED], former Lieut. Colonel of the army, who was a decent man.

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Political Propaganda

18. "Political propaganda surrounded the recruits. In the canteen and in the company quarters, radio loudspeakers were installed through which political talks were broadcasted. Once a week, films were shown in the canteen; nearly always they were Soviet propaganda films.

School of Navy Specialists

19. "After the three months of recruit training, the sailors are directed to the School of Navy Specialists where they are trained in various special branches, e.g. as radio-telegraphists, navigators, mechanics, artillerymen, etc.

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20. "[REDACTED] training in a guard company because [REDACTED] the service in this branch would last two years instead of three. [REDACTED] stood guard in front of one of the three guardhouses in the Center, or in the prohibited area west of the Center, behind a triple row of barbed wire, where ammunition and bomb dumps were situated.

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Building Battalion

21. "The Center at Ustka also had a building battalion which carried on various sorts of construction. This battalion was composed mostly of sailors against whom there were objections on account of their 'unreliability', e.g. of bourgeois social origin."

Sea Duty and Further Training

22. "After their training in the School of Navy Specialists, sailors are transferred to different naval ships and units to complete their military service which lasts three years in all. Some of them may sign a declaration to serve for 12 years, and they are directed either to Navy NCOs' School (which is located in Ustka center, in the southern part of the camp) or to the Boatswains' School in Okaywie."

Service on the Ships

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23. "The following is a description of conditions of service on the flotilla of trawlers [redacted] at Okaywie."

Assignments

24. "Sailors were assigned to one of the 'sections' (Działy) existing on every trawler. There were five sections:

- (a) Mechan' 1
- (b) Submarine weapons (Broni Podwodnych)
- (c) Signals
- (d) Artillery
- (e) Navigation

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The appointments were made according to the branch of specialization which every sailor had undergone in Ustka. These were, [redacted]

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- (a) Mechanics, technicians, motorists (Motorzysty) - to bed.
- (b) Artillery comprising torpedo operation, mine-laying, distance measuring
- (c) Radio-telegraphists
- (d) Navigators
- (e) Deck and office personnel.

Every 'section' had its chief who had the title of 'Gospodarz Działu'.

25. "Occupations and training on the trawlers were conducted according to these branches of specialization. In the crews, various classes of recruits were mixed together. The conditions were much better than in Ustka, and the discipline less harsh. However, the sailors were constantly overworked and very exhausted. When the ships lay in harbor, the work lasted only eight hours a day, but at sea it could last up to 14 hours. Watches changed every eight hours in harbor, and every two hours at sea."

26. "The sailors got up at 6 a.m. At 6:15 a.m. half of the crew (in Navy language 'Polowa Burty') were peeling potatoes, and another half had PT exercises. Later followed various daily occupations according to the plan fixed every week."

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- Personnel 25X1X
27. "On trawler [redacted] the captain was Lt. [redacted] who did not have a very strong position; naval counter intelligence (Informacja) had some objections against him. His deputy and political officer was Lt. [redacted] who was rather a decent man, but of course had to pester the sailors with political education. The captain's assistant was Senior Boatswain [redacted] who collaborated with the Informacja. Another boatswain [redacted] was a member of the Communist Party. 25X1X
28. "The ship's radiotelegraphist was a man named [redacted] who was - or pretended to be - a Communist. He selected radio programs for the crew (the set was AGA, 5 tubes). Since [redacted] all radios on ships had certain parts sealed so that only long wave broadcasts could be heard. [redacted] usually switched on Radio Warsaw or Moscow. However, the crew suspected that he listened to Western radio in secret, because he was fond of singing and often sang Western tin pan alley 'hits'. If any of the sailors by chance switched on a Swedish station, he might incur a lot of unpleasantness. 25X1X
29. "The secretary of the Communist Party organization in the trawler flotilla was Warrant Officer (Ghorezy) named [redacted]. The chief of 'Informacja' (counter intelligence, Naval US) for the trawler flotilla was Lt. [redacted] by the sailors. He operated a network of spies and denunciations were frequent. 25X1X
- Political Propaganda the
30. "Political occupations took six hours a week. They included/usual lectures on the same subjects as everywhere else and, of course, bored the sailors to tears. Every morning after breakfast there was a 'Prasowka', i.e. reading of press articles marked by the political officers. At mealtimes, the sailors had to listen to propaganda talks by radio.
31. "Every ship had its own wall newspaper, and all sailors had to contribute to it in turn by writing 'articles'. Those who were ordered to do so and did not fulfill the duty, had their shore leave withdrawn as punishment.
- Recreation
32. "Service in the Navy is characterized by over-working, physical and mental exhaustion, and boredom resulting from the political propaganda pressure. The sailors have practically no entertainment or little chance of real relaxation. When the ships were in harbor, the crews were taken to a movie once a week; but films were always propaganda pieces, mostly Soviet, sometimes Czech or Polish.
- Shore Leave
33. "Shore leave did not provide much pleasure, either, unless a sailor had family or friends in town. Otherwise there was scarcely anything to do because all cafes, restaurants or pubs were out of bounds to sailors. Besides, the procedure of obtaining a shore leave was exasperatingly complicated.
34. "The sailors had to apply for a shore leave on Friday to the chiefs of their sections (Gospodarni Dzialu). The chiefs then took the lists of the applicants to the boatswain who decided which sailors could get a leave; usually the lucky ones constituted about 30 per cent of the list. Afterwards the boatswain took the list to the political officer of the trawler (Lt. [redacted]). 25X1X

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who approved it. Finally, the lists of those granted a leave from all trawlers were sent to the trawler on duty (trawler *Bluzkowy*) on which the large letter 'D' was displayed to distinguish her from others. All sailors going on shore leave had to gather on the 'D' trawler before they left.

35. In practice, this shortened the time of leave considerably. On Saturday the leave started at 6 p.m. and lasted until 10 p.m. for the crew, until 11 for NCOs. On Sunday, it started at 1 p.m. until the same hours. When the sailors came on deck of the 'D' trawler, they had to listen to a talk which invariably began at 6 p.m. on Saturday and at 1 p.m. on Sunday. This was called 'odprawa'. The talk was always the same - how to behave on shore leave, where to go, which places were out of bounds. It was intermingled with propaganda phrases about 'the sailor's proletarian watchfulness', the necessity to beware of 'spies and saboteurs' etc. Often it lasted about one hour before the lists were checked up and the talk delivered. And finally the sailors could go ashore.

36. They could not go to any public place to eat or drink. They could go to a cinema or theatre. (In Gdynia there are two cinemas: 'Atlantyk' on *Straszyńska Street* and 'Wyspiański', on *Swietojanska Street*; and the theatre on *Plac Wolności* in *Kociniński Square*). However, the films or plays were usually full of propaganda, and the sailors felt they could not stomach any more propaganda, at least during their free time. In warmer seasons, they could go for a walk in the park or to the woods. In winter, however, there really was nowhere to go. On Saturdays, there were dances in the Railwayman's Home (*Dom Kolejowca*), but on Sundays there was nothing of the sort. The cinema was often beyond the sailor's financial means (the cheapest cinema ticket costs 3.00 zlotys, while a rating gets a pay of six zlotys a month, and senior seaman eight zlotys a month).

*The only place where the sailors could go in winter was the railway station. There they felt warm, but of course had nothing to do, because they could not even buy anything at the station buffet. In Gdynia railway station, one could always see on Saturdays and Sundays groups of sailors leaning the train schedule by heart and waiting anxiously until their 'shore leave' would end.

*It is severely forbidden to change into civilian clothes while on leave. This is treated as an attempt at desertion and punishable with a prison sentence up to five years.

Sailors always return hungry from a shore leave, unless they could visit families, because they cannot have any meal in town, and the meal on the ship they have missed. But this is not of great importance because there is little to eat on the ship anyway.

Supplies and Rations

37. The ships' cooks are supplied with food for the crew every ten days. But on the seventh day there usually is nothing left to eat. When the trawlers lay at Gdynia, the crews managed to buy food by collecting money among themselves. Even the officers helped by giving up their meal coupons if they had any to spare. Usually the cooks went to butchers' shops and bought offal (blood) to make black pudding. This was done by the entire flotilla because the men were hungry.

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38. "When the trawlers were at sea, the sailors simply stole fish from the fishermen's nets. This was even done often with the knowledge of the Informacja Chief at [REDACTED]. Sometimes during the exercises of the fleet, the commanders left a few sailors on the beach with fishing rods, and they caught fish for the rest of the crew.
39. "I also remember that when the trawlers lay at Westerplatte or in Wislouchcie, ~~the sailors often went ashore~~ during the night and dug potatoes or stole cabbages from the farmers' fields.
40. "When the ships were in harbor, the sailors got the food ration 'Z' (Normalna Żywnosciowa Z). Their lunch (between 12 noon and 2 p.m.) consisted of soup and a little meat or a very poor quality fish. The supper (at 6 p.m.) included soup, coffee and bread; solid food was served very rarely. While at sea, the sailors got 'K' ration, which meant that from time to time they received a little butter or margarine and a small piece of sausage or lard.
41. "Sailors are issued 100 'Mocne' cigarettes every week. These are very bad cigarettes, often full of thick pieces of tobacco stalk.
- Leave and Pay
42. "The annual furlough in the Navy is ten days. The rates of pay are (monthly):
- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| rating | - | 6 zlotys |
| senior seaman | - | 8 zlotys |
| NCO | - | 20 zlotys |
- Summer Campaigns
43. "During the winter, the trawler flotilla lay at Oksywie and was busy mostly with maintenance and renovation. In the spring it set out to sea for the so-called 'summer campaign', or annual Naval maneuvers.
44. "In the first year of my service in the flotilla (1951), the trawlers went to Wislouchcie and Westerplatte and engaged in exercises in mine sweeping in the Gdansk Bay ('Trauwali'). The appearance of the trawlers in Wislouchcie originated rumors that Soviet ships would soon arrive there.
45. "Towards the end of the summer campaign there were ten days of maneuvers in cooperation with other naval units and with the air force starting from Jabie Doly and Wrzeszcz.
46. "During the summer campaign the trawlers also visited the naval base in Hel where the base ship Motlawa usually lays at anchor in summer months. They returned to Oksywie in October.
- 25X1A 47. "In the second year [REDACTED] while I was serving with the flotilla, we sailed out to the Baltic; for some time it lay in Kolobrzeg harbor and near Kolobrzeg. The flotilla visited the harbors of Ustka, Darlowo, Miedyniewo, and Swinoujscie. It never entered the port of Luba which is very inconvenient for larger vessels.
- 25X1A 48. "During the summer campaign of [REDACTED] the crews had training with real ammunition in firing at target shields on moving boats and at bags pulled by planes. Every time a plane passed by, they had to fire 15 rounds from 45 mm guns (model 44).

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49. "The trawler T21, apart from her normal armament, carried during the summer campaign 19 mines and full anti-mine equipment.

50. "I was posted for two months with the Building Battalion in Gdansk. I did not do manual work but helped in basic drill.

51. "The authorities direct the so-called unreliable, mainly sons of 'kulak' families and the like to the building battalions. Service in the battalion lasts two years, i.e. one year shorter than ordinary army or navy service. The men in the Building Battalion in Gdansk were mostly sons of farmers from the districts of Rzeszow, Krakow, etc.

Daily Routine

52. "The soldiers get up at 5 a.m. and are given extremely heavy work. Apart from the work, they undergo ordinary basic recruits' drill, but no exercises with weapons. The work is organized in groups - i.e. in platoons; it lasts eight hours a day or longer if it is necessary for the fulfillment of norms. In Gdansk, the battalion was engaged in clearing the ruins and rubble of the city. Some platoons were occasionally directed to work in the harbor.

Uniforms

53. "The uniforms of Building Battalions are of very poor quality, and compared to those of the Navy they present a tragic picture. We had to wear worn out shoes with holes, uniforms either of the poorest imaginable cloth or made of drill, sagging leggings (onuce), etc.

Food

54. "The food was also very poor and absolutely insufficient for men doing heavy manual work. Consequently, the soldiers often stole food, particularly potatoes from neighboring farms, in order to keep alive. The rate of illnesses was very high in the battalion, especially TB as a result of physical exhaustion. After serving two months with that battalion, I was transferred to Babie Doly.

Miscellaneous Information about the Polish Navy

55. "I know the names of the following Soviet commanders at the head of the Polish Navy:

'Defense of the Waters' (Obroona Wodnego Rejonu) - Comm. [fnu]
(Komandor) Mironow
Commanding Officer - Trawler Flotilla - Lieut. Comm. [fnu]
(Koorchodow
Commanding Officer - Babie Doly Navy Airfield - Comm. [fnu]
Turkov
Commanding Officer - Babie Doly Technical Services - [fnu]
Kuzmin
Commanding Officer - Polish Navy - Rear Admiral [fnu]
Winogradow.

Security of Areas Under Naval Control

56. "In order to be able to enter the areas which are under the naval control (e.g. Naval Base of Okaywie), one has to possess a pass. [fnu]

signature. The fact that the Commanding Officer of the Navy signs a pass for a senior seaman is the best proof of the strict security precautions.

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- Westerplatte
57. Entrance to Westerplatte is permitted only with a special pass (the general pass is insufficient). Westerplatte has been neglected and has not been rebuilt. The monument of the Heroes of Westerplatte stands in the center of the place.
58. "At the end of Westerplatte, over a small inner basin, the WOP troops have their barracks. A Finnish boat called 'Mina' stops quite regularly at a small wooden quay. It is said that she unloads cargoes of explosives.
59. "Outside the basin, quite near the harbor canal, there is a small landing stage for harbor boats. One can walk on this landing stage even without a special pass. The quay itself is closed to all and guarded by a WOP post.
60. The shore at Westerplatte is not secured by walls, only by a palisade. Soviet tugboats, as e.g. 'Herkules', are sometimes tied up there. There is an artillery post with searchlights stationed on Westerplatte.
61. "Wisloujscie, an old fort, is neglected and out of use. The basin in the northern part is also neglected, and it smells badly. The livestock base (port for import-export of animals) is located at Wisloujscie. This is the place where the epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease broke out in 1951.
62. "There is a WOP post at Wisloujscie, and deeper on shore some old, formerly German bunkers. There is also a fishing harbor.
- Naval Hospitals
63. "The Hospital of the Polish Navy is in Oliwa. I once escorted a sick colleague to that place. Mentally sick sailors from the Navy are sent to a mental hospital in Kocberowo near Wejherowo.
- Coastal Defense
64. Coastal Artillery Posts
- (a) In Orlowo on the hill, DAN artillery (Dalekometrska Artyleria Nadbrzezna - Long-range Coastal Artillery) and AA artillery.
- (b) In Redlowo - also DAN artillery.
- (c) In Hel, a heavy artillery unit (BAS).
- (d) In Kolobrzeg, coastal artillery is posted in a wired-off prohibited area, west of the town.
- Observation Posts
65. "Observation posts on towers run along the beach at distances of 500 meters. They are guarded by WOP. In addition there are Naval observation posts: one in Hel, one in Oksywie, () 25X1X
Flotilla sailed on maneuvers we had to contact every naval observation post by radio).
- Patrol Boats
66. "The three patrol boats (trawlers) of the Navy, or so-called Dozorowce, were:

- Czajka
- Rybitwa
- Mewa.

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67. "A Soviet airfield is located in the neighborhood of Kolobrzeg. Germans are employed there at some building works."
68. "In Gelitkowo there is a beach where the sailors used to go for sunbathing."
69. "A Merchant Marine Signals School is located in Gdynia, in the suburb of Grabowek, in the former premises of Emigrants House (Dom Emigracyjny)."

- end -

338.31	55M
354.	55M
338.2	55M
893.3	55M (N)
893.2	N (PM)
355.3	55M
334.3	55M
917.333	55M
334.4	55M
345.1	55M
338.21	55M
852.1	55M
784.3	55M
107.74	55M
107.75	55M
238.2	55M
235	55M
756.541	55M
756.543	55M
176.2	55M
451	55M

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